ORIGINAL

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL

Washington, D.C. December 9, 1976

Pages 1 thru 43

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THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Thursday, December 9, 1976 9:00 o'clock a.m.

United States Department of the Interior Auditorium 18th and C Streets, N.W. Washington, D. C.

The meeting of the National Petroleum Council was called to order shortly after 9:00 o'clock a.m.

Presiding were:

John E. Swearingen as Chairman Honorable Thomas S. Kleppe as Cochairman

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: The 75th meeting of the National Petroleum Council will please come to order.

You have before you, ladies and gentlemen, a copy of this meeting's agenda. We are privileged to have with us today our co-chairman, the Secretary of the Interior,

Mr. Thomas S. Kleppe.

This morning we will consider the draft "Enhanced Oil Recovery Report" mailed to you in late October. We will hear a status report on the work of the Future Energy Prospects Committee and we have several administrative matters to take care of.

To proceed quickly with the agenda items, we will dispense with the calling of the roll. The check-in at the door at the back of the auditorium will serve as the official attendance list for this meeting.

If you did not check in with one of the staff members as you entered, please do so before you leave this morning.

Now, before we proceed further, I would like to introduce the gentleman at the head table.

On my far left is Mr. Robert Sharbaugh, Chairman of the Committee on Future Energy Prospects.

Next to him -- or, more factually, coming down the aisle taking off his coat -- is Mr. H. J. Bill Haynes, who is

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bushy-tailed and even though there are a few absentees, I am sure that you will be able to get this thing going and they will catch up.

I look upon it as an opportunity this morning to,
hopefully review a few things with you that most of you probably heard me say before. Most of you are probably very aware
of what these items are, but I do believe that they are worth
a little moment for review right now.

I recall last spring when I visited with you at your spring meeting, that I fashioned some comments around a quote by Charles Dickens and that quote was that, "It is both the best of times and the worst of times."

I think I expressed some optimism about that comment and the connection with the mandate that the President gave me when he asked me to take this job, and that was that to achieve energy production and yet protect our quality of life, the balanced approach, that this is something that we had to do.

Well, during these months since that meeting, I can tell you that I have literally travelled tens of thousands and I can almost tell you -- over 100,000 miles just in that period of time, making hundreds of speeches all the way from coast-to-coast, north, south, east, west and my message has been loud and clear that these are the worst of times because we have got an energy crisis.

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.. 25 It is so hard, somehow or another, to get across to the rank and file of American people that we have got a problem when there are no lines at the gas stations and no other difficulties occurring, when you turn the switch on the lights go on and so forth.

And yet, we read now winter is upon us and it is getting cold in some places and the natural gas demand is only going to be partly met and depending upon what happens the rest of this winter, it all falls into a pattern of difficulty.

But even more so than that, it is the dependence that we have on sources not subject to our control that, in my judgment, create the crisis for us and that is serious.

It is strange to me that I was talking with some people in the new group that will be coming in shortly about this very situation and what it is that we have been trying to do in the Department of the Interior in the areas of energy and one of these persons said to another person who said to me -- now, that is a little indirect but it will suffice -- why hasn't he said these things before?

Well, you know, I almost feel breathless because most assuredly we get minimum publicity out of anything of that kind from Washington but out in the field there has been a great deal of publicity about this message of our problem so sooner or later it is going to catch up but it is incumbent upon you and us to know what the circumstances are so that we can do the

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best we can to try to offset it so it doesn't hit us so badly.

But now, that is the worst of our problems.

The best of our problems are that we are not a helpless giant of a nation. We know how to do it. We do have considerable resources at our command but what we lack and what we have not done is the American will to get at it.

It has got to be done and of course, the dilemma increases as we think about another OPEC meeting that is either underway now or going to start pretty soon and they are going to raise the price again.

You know, we spent \$3 billion a year for our foreign oil in 1970 and now we are spending \$3 billion a month and it is going up. Our percentage of import now is running something in excess of 40 percent. It is probably 42 or 44.

Our domestic production, as you know, is constantly going down and Prudhoe Bay is not a panacea.

Now, that is a pretty total statement when you just look at it in its own context.

A lot of people say to me, "What is going to be the energy approach after January 20th?"

Well, I am sorry to say I don't know. You'll have to ask somebody else.

In any event, let me tell you that between now and then I have asked our people to function as we believe that we are mandated to function by the American people. I have asked

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our people not to make any decisions for political purposes or political maliciousness whatsoever, but not to run away from action and decisions that are ours to make for the good of the nation.

What I am really saying is, that the nation cannot afford lame ducks and we are not going to function in here like lame ducks in this department, particularly in the areas of energy and the environment. There is too much that has to be done and irrespective of some of the warnings we receive from Congress -- "Don't do anything" -- we are going to do what is our responsibility anyway.

We think that is only fair and right.

What I want to say to you is that I do stand here feeling a little bit of pride in what we have been able to do these last 14 months. I think we have gained some momentum. think we have gained some progress.

I believe that our team can say to you that that is a legacy that here is in place and it is ready to move.

And we have dealt, I think, as honorably as we can with the problems of our energy and the problems of our environment and I am so convinced, ladies and gentlemen, that we have got to approach it on a balanced basis, that we just have to consider all of the problems that are inherent in both the production aspect of our energy problems and yet the environmental problems involved.

That is the New Day part of it.

Several significant advances have been made. One is, as you know, that we have initiated a leasing program in frontier areas in the Outer Continental Shelf and the reports that you get on this are extremely encouraging.

For example, the latest OCS sale along the east coast, which is the largest consuming area of the United States, where they consumed about 6 billion, 6 million barrels of oil a day last year and almost half of it is imported.

Well, if a major find is at all in the cards, this would be a very good place to find it and we have been highly encouraged about the withdrawal of the State of New York from the lawsuit against us to negate the leases up there because I believe that they understand that we will work with them in taking care of the environmental problems along the coast and I called the Governor of New York to congratulate him and, having served with him in Congress, we had a delightful visit, to say the least.

He said, "Tom," he says, "we realize we can't beat you. We are going to join you."

Well, that is a good point because we were trying to do it right. We have done it right and the nation needs it and what it can do for the economy of that area, what it can do for the energy problem of our nation is -- yes, it is a few years away but unless we do something now, nothing will be

around the corner for us a few years away.

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barrels a day up to 4 or 5 million by 1980.

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In the area of OCS our timetable was to have six frontier sales a year between 1975 and 1978. That was to be

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24 sales.

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Well, we haven't and we won't meet that schedule.
Well, because of lawsuits. We have had ll aleady.

What we have to do in OCS is increase our 850,000

And because of the extra time it takes to prepare the environmental reports and to do it right and it is absolutely mandatory

that we do it right.

We cannot lose court cases. We cannot -- the nation absolutely cannot afford to be tied up in court and lose because of the critical aspects of the energy approach to the area of the Outer Continental Shelf.

What the future holds in OCS, who knows? But we have a schedule of lease sales, some of them frontier areas, others additional areas in the Gulf of Mexico and adjoining the areas already under exploration.

I don't have to tell you, I think, that the sales that we have made are not a panacea. They are not going to answer all of our energy problems but they most assuredly could help change that trend of decrease in domestic production versus consumption.

When we look at Alaska, a lot of people think, well,

our problems are over forever and a day.

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No, there again, we can stop and change the trend of the decrease that has been going on since 1970 but it is not the answer to all the problems. Because of the continuity of the decrease, we need a Prudhoe Bay field every two and a half years just to stay even.

Consequently, our objectivity and our problems ahead of us are very serious.

What else have we done?

Well, we have tried to set forth a comprehensive program of federal coal leasing and reclamation and that is in That has been like pulling teeth but we do have it in place. place.

You are familiar with the transfer of the Navy PET-For program? That is progressing very smoothly, thanks a great deal to Bill Fisher and his people.

As you know, Congress did approve a system for selecting a pipeline route for gas from Alaska and that should eliminate some time when they get down to making this choice between the President and Congress.

And then, this very important project, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline; as you undoubtedly read in the paper the other day they laid the last piece of pipe and they are still talking about being on schedule and I don't -- I probably don't have to tell anybody in this room, but that is the mark of the ingenuity

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of the American business and American industry, the kind of a job that has been done up there under exceedingly harassing problems and situations and I think that they and all related to it ought to feel proud.

Maybe there is one thing that I regret more than anything else by not being around here a little longer and that is, the opportunity and the privilege to sign off on the Alieska Pipeline as one Cabinet officer.

If I ever saw anything that really represented a job well-done and under tough circumstances, I would say that is it. It is going to be without a question of a doubt the most environmentally-sound and bullet-proof pipeline ever constructed in the history of the petroleum industry or anything else.

Maybe that is the way it should have been. At least, that is the way it was and that is the way it is.

But as we look at our energy areas, we don't have many options. We have got an economy right now which depends on petroleum for three-quarters of its energy and we just can't change that overnight. Somehow or another that is a very hard thing to communicate but it is true.

It is absolutely essential that we continue to seek absolute maximum production of petroleum until the time comes when we can substitute other forms of energy, until we can find ways to conserve more of the energy that we have.

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But that isn't around the corner and consequently it behooves us to do the best we can with what we have got and this is where you come in. This is where this Council comes in. You have served a very important role in providing advice and information during the past 30 years to nine of my predecessors.

You have come up with more than 200 study reports to provide information and knowledge that is absolutely vital to the decision-making process in this office in this job.

These reports are exceedingly appreciated and I know that they will continue to be available to the next Secretary and therefore, I am pleased to tell you that the National Petroleum Council charter has been renewed for another two years.

The present charter two-year term ends this year and its renewal has been found to be totally appropriate and in the public interest and therefore, we have done so.

We have revised the membership to coincide with the charter. Reappointment and appointment letters are going to go out very soon.

of the present 150 members -- and maybe some of you do not know this -- 80 percent represent various sectors of the industry; 20 percent provide other viewpoints, such as academic, environmental, consumer, legal, financial, research and state government.

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Of the industry members, 20 percent are integrated oil companies, 25 percent are independent producers, 13 percent are independent marketers and/or refiners, 10 percent are natural gas companies, 7 percent are drilling contractors and suppliers, 4 percent are consultants and 2 percent are petroleum transportation.

We believe that this truly represents a crosssection of the industry and these companies have operations in all 50 states of the nation but there is some greater concentration in the oil-producing states as I am sure you can understand.

This balance that I have just recited to you does meet the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act which applies to the National Petroleum Council.

The non-industry members have been presenting viewpoints and very constructively, I am advised, that are not
normally available within the industry and they have been found
to be particularly helpful in some of these studies and that
is the way it should be.

We believe that the present balance has served us well and we do not plan on making any significant changes. I am looking forward to receiving your report on this enhanced oil recovery which, I am told, is an important step in bringing this complex but promising technology and perspective into this proper perspective.

Our original request called for study of this

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enhanced oil recovery -- enhanced recovery of both oil and gas but I understand that there are fundamental distinctions between oil and gas recoveries.

The study, of course, was focused on oil and it brought the best experience and technology in to bear on that subject.

However, I would say to you, Mr. Chairman and all the rest of your members, that I am hopeful that the some future effort by the Council can be directed to a comparable analysis of gas. It seems to me that that would be worthwhile information for all concerned as well.

I am requesting that the Council undertake another study. I am going to send a letter to the chairman requesting a study of the vulnerabilities of the petroleum logistics system in this nation.

It kind of pains me to do this because I had hoped that it would not be necessary but let's face it, the facts dictate that it is a must.

The Council's report here would be expected to recommend how the oil and gas industry could continue to provide the very basic and the very essential services under extreme emergency conditions and what actions might be taken by the industry and by government to reduce current vulnerabilities.

This would also include a reassessment of existing federal and other energy emergency preparedness programs so we

look forward to that as being something exceedingly important. 1 Now, let me say as I get ready to sit down, thank you -- personally, for all of us in the Department, for the President, for the country. Thank you for your service, for your dedication, 5 for the time that you give. That is a sincere thought on our part. And then I want to, since I opened with a comment 8 from our friend, Charles Dickens, I ought to close with one because of the season of the year when in his A Christmas Carol Tiny Tim said, 11 "God bless us, every one." 12 Thank you. 13 [Applause.] 14 CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Mr. Secretary, thank you 15 very much for those remarks. 16 Let me, on this occasion, express my appreciation 17 to you and to your associates for the fine cooperation we have 18 had between the Council and your office in the last two years 19 that I have been in this particular job and I'll tell you that 20 it has been a very rewarding experience for all of us who have 21 taken part in it and we are sorry to see you go. 22 Thank you. SECRETARY KLEPP: 23 Being a lame duck myself, or CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: 24 almost a lame duck, I understand your feelings.

Would you mind answering some questions if any of 1 the members of the Council have some questions they would like to put to you? SECRETARY KLEPPE: If anyone has any, I'll try it because I have got good support right here. CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Does anyone have any questions you would like to put to Secretary Kleppe this morning? 7 8 [No response.] CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Well, you answered all their 9questions in your prepared remarks. Thank you very much, Tom. 10 We appreciate your coming. SECRETARY KLEPPE: I'll be around in case anybody 12 wants me. 13 CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: All right. 14 As I mentioned earlier, one of our principal tasks 15 this morning is to consider the draft report on "Enhanced Oil 16 Due to the technical nature of Recovery" you have before you. 17 the report, I felt it was important to give you as much time as 18 possible for a thorough review of the draft. 19 For that reason, the Coordinating Committee draft 20 was mailed to you on October 29 and your comments were consi-21 dered by the main committee at its meeting on December 1. 22 Bill Haynes, chairman of the main committee will 23 Bill. now present the report to you. 24 MR. HAYNES: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

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The Committee on Enhanced Recovery Techniques for Oil and Gas in the United States began its study just about a year ago. We now have completed our report and this morning I plan to describe the study briefly and recommend that the National Petroleum Council adopt the report.

The study was requested by Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Jack W. Carlson in his letter of March 18, 1975 to Mr. Swearingen, National Petroleum Council Chairman.

He asked the National Petroleum Council -- and I quote -- to "Assess the state-of-the-art of enhanced recovery for oil and gas from known oil and gas reserves, appraise the probable ranges of volumetric outcomes based on alternative economic conditions and recommend how public policy can improve the outlook."

Now, the NPC agreed to undertake the study and with approval of the Department of Interior, established the Committee on Enhanced Recovery Techniques for Oil and Gas in the United States.

The Committee met on December 15 last year and agreed upon a study plan. A Coordinating Subcommittee, an Economic Conditions Taskgroup and a Technology Taskgroup were formed to assist the committee in the study.

Detailed studies began early this year and the status of the work was reported to you at the NPC meeting last March 31.

By fall, the writing of the report had begun and on October 29, a draft report was mailed to you for review and comments.

Now, we received a gratifying number of comments with some very constructive suggestions for improvements to the draft report and these suggestions were considered at a committee meeting on December 1 and the proposed final report that you have today was then prepared.

Now, as Ken BeLieu noted in his letter to you on December 3, the majority of the comments we received indicated that the October 29 draft report was an excellent response to the request from the Department of the Interior.

Based upon the comments, a number of editorial changes were made throughout the report and several paragraphs were reworded where clarifications were suggested.

The most significant changes, however, were made in Chapter IV, Policy Considerations. The comments on Chapter IV centered on the section entitled "Economic Incentives."

This section was believed to contain discussion of topics that were beyond the scope of this study of enhanced recovery.

The Committee considered that section at length and agreed upon the greatly-reduced discussion that is shown in the proposed final report.

Now, the Committee did not estimate potential

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enhanced recovery from producing gas fields since the opportunity for improving total gas recovery through non-conventional or enhanced recovery processes in these fields is limited.

The major potential for non-conventional gas recovery is from low permeability presently uneconomic reser-The magnitude of this potential is unknown but may voirs. represent a substantial contribution to the nation's future energy supply.

However, very little information is available specifying reservoir volume, location, reservoir geologic characteristics or other data required to analyze potential 12 || recovery and producing rates.

Therefore, estimates of possible enhanced gas recovery were not made.

I would now like to describe the report very briefly, starting with some definitions and the bases used in the study.

The term "enhanced recovery" should, I think, be defined first.

Now, in the broadest meaning, enhanced oil recovery or EOR refers to any method used to recover more crude oil from a reservoir than would be obtained by primary recovery.

In primary recovery, natural forces such as gas or liquid expansion or influx of water from water-bearing zones are used to produce the oil.

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Conventional secondary recovery methods such as water flooding are considered as enhanced recovery methods under the broadest definitions.

For this study, however, we considered the additional recovery of oil from a petroleum reservoir over that which can be recovered economically by primary or conventional secondary methods.

Three classifications of EOR methods have shown promise and are considered in the report, namely, chemical flooding, carbon dioxide miscible flooding and thermal methods.

Now, a number of bases were established for the study and these are illustrated on the first slide.

We included known U.S. oil fields, Recovery from possible future discoveries was not included.

Constant 1976 dollars were used for prices and costs.

This term refers to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in

1976 without consideration of possible future variations in

currency value.

Three minimum discounted cash flow rates of return, 10, 15 and 20 percent were used as criteria for evaluating each reservoir.

Now, these rates were used in the analysis only as economic streams and not as expectation for average results.

For the five oil price cases, prices were assumed to be effective immediately and to remain constant throughout

the 1976 to 2000 period.

Prices used

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Prices used were \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 per barrel in constant 1976 dollars.

The calculations were made for two tax cases which represent two possible interpretations of current law as of July, 1976.

The technical knowledge of enhanced recovery methods was assumed to evolve during the 1976-2000 period but no technological break-throughs were assumed to occur.

Throughout the study environmental effects of enhanced recovery processes were given full consideration.

Now I would like to show the principal results of the study.

The results were calculated from base cases for each of the EOR processes. The term "base case" refers solely to best estimates of process performance and associated process costs and implies no judgment regarding future oil prices, tax cases or rate of return requirements.

A minimum rate of return criterion of 10 percent and the moderate tax case have been used in these charts.

The first chart shows incremental ultimate recovery for all processes. Recovery is sensitive to oil price increasing from less than 3 billion barrels at \$5 per barrel to about 24 billion barrels at \$25 per barrel.

Could I have the next slide, please?

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Also, the potential producing rate is sensitive to oil price as shown on this chart. Peak production rate at most oil prices is projected to occur in the 1990's.

In 1995 for example, the production rate ranges from about a quarter of a million barrels per day at \$5 per barrel to 3.5 million barrels per day at \$25 per barrel.

The technical uncertainties in most enhanced recovery processes is great and estimates of ultimate recovery and producing rate can be significantly in error.

The next chart illustrates the uncertainty in incremental ultimate recovery.

The base case on this chart is the same base case shown on the first chart for all processes.

The upper bound was obtained by assuming that the processes perform much better than expected in the base case and the lower bound by assuming that the processes perform much poorer than expected in the base case.

At \$15 per barrel, the range is from 7 billion to 27 billion barrels compared to a base case estimate of 13 billion barrels.

Now, the uncertainty in producing rate at any point in time is larger than the uncertainty and ultimate recovery because additional assumptions must be made for logistical factors.

The next chart shows this uncertainty for an hoil

price of \$15 per barrel.

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The base case is the same as shown in the second chart and the upper and lower bounds illustrate better than expected and poorer than expected process performance.

In 1995 the rate ranges from about three-quarters of a million barrels per day to about 3.5 million barrels per day with a base case of 1.5 million barrels per day.

Now, the next chart illustrates the potential contributions of enhanced recovery processes relative to U.S. production. It shows several results from the second chart superimposed upon a calculated declining curve of the remaining primary and secondary production of current U.S. proved reserves.

The middle line in the yellow-colored area is for the base case at \$15 per barrel and the upper line is for the base case at \$25 per barrel.

This chart illustrates the first of the three conclusions from the study which is, enhanced recovery processes if technically successful and broadly applied could have a significant impact on all production from known U.S. reservoirs during the years 1985 to 2000.

The second conclusion is that the potential of enhanced recovery processes is uncertain at this time, that echnical uncertainties still are great and industry needs to conduct further research and field testing to improve the

estimates of volumes and rates.

The third conclusion is that incremental ultimate recovery and potential producing rate for enhanced recovery are highly dependent upon oil price and other economic factors.

A report like this on complex technical processes could not be assembled without the contributions of time and professional skill by many people.

My committee would like to acknowledge the outstanding work of the subcommittee and the task groups as well as the assistance of the Interior Department staff and the NPC staff.

I'd like to pay special tribute to Larry Thrasher with my company who was chairman of the subcommittee, to Mr. Ted Eck, with Standard of Indiana, who headed up the Economics Task Force and Dr. Marvin Katz with Arco, who headed up the Technology Task Force.

I'd like also to mention that more than 50 people have contributed of their time and their talent to making this study and also we were assisted by over 30 companies or organizations in performing this study.

So I would like to give my personal thanks to all of them for their very fine efforts and a very thorough report.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Committee believes that this proposed report is an excellent one and is a suitable response to the Secretary's request.

The Committee recommends that it be adopted by the

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National Petroleum Council, subject, of course, to final editing. And I so move its adoption. 3 CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Thank you very much, Mr. Haynes. 4 Bill, would you remain here in case there are any questions anyone would like to put to you about what is in the report or what is not in the report? I'd be delighted, John. I also have MR. HAYNES: Mr. Thrasher sitting down here in the front row in case the questions get a bit too technical. 10 CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Let's ask Mr. Thrasher to stand so he can be recognized. 12 [Mr. Thrasher stands. Applause.] CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Does anyone have any questions 13 they would like to put to Mr. Haynes about this report? In the back? 15 VOICE FROM THE FLOOR: How about tant expansion, 16 if possible, upon the two tax cases that were considered in the 17 preparation of the report? MR. HAYNES: Well, those were simply an assumption 19 on the one hand that certain chemical costs would be expensed, I mean, for example. 21 And in the other case, that the chemical costs 22would have to be capitalized. That is one example of the two cases as they apply to this study. 24 Isn't that correct, Mr. Thrasher?

MR. THRASHER: Yes. 2 CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Are there any other questions? 3 [No response.] If not, I would like to put this to a vote. 5 Bill, you made a motion to approve this report. Is 6 there a second to this motion? [The motion is seconded.] 7 Will those in favor please signify by saying 'Aye? 8 [There is a chorus of Ayes.] 9 Opposed? 10 [There is no opposition.] 11 [The motion is carried unanimously.] 12 Thank you very much. And, Bill, we really do appreciate the efforts that 13 you and your committee exerted to bring forth this report. 14 think it is a compliment both to you and to the Council. 15Now, next on our agenda is a progress report from 16 the Committee on Future Energy Prospects. Bob Sharbaugh is the 17 Chairman of this Committee and is here to bring you up to date 18 on the work of this group. 19 20 Bob Sharbaugh. MR. SHARBAUGH: Thank you, John. 21It is a pleasure to be here today on behalf of the 22 Committee on Future Energy Prospects to report to the Council 23

First let me briefly review the origins of the

on the progress they have been making.

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study for the benefit of those of you who were not at the meeting of the Council last March.

By letter dated August 5th of 1975, Assistant Secretary of the INterior Jack CArlson requested the Council to update its 1972 study that had been titled "U.S. Energy Outlook."

The Agenda Committee of the Council met that same day and made the recommendation that the Council undertake the study with the stipulation that the Council review an outline of the study before the study were begun.

At the August, 1975 meeting of the Council, that 12 | recommendation of the Agenda Committee was unanimously 13 | accepted.

After conducting that stipulated review of an outline proposal, the Agenda Committee on March 31st of 1976 reported to you its approval of the undertaking of the study.

During the course of the many meetings and discussions which had occurred between August of 1975 and March of 1976, the general emphasis of the study was changed from one of a strict update of the earlier Energy Outlook study to one of a broader, more general nature which could, in effect, provide a new appraisal of the energy outlook for the United States.

The Department of the Interior agreed with these changes and were in close consultation with us throughout these

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deliberations. On the basis of those conclusions, the study now could best be viewed as generally a policy-oriented one rahter than primarily a detailed statistical analysis and projection of energy supply and demand.

I don't by any means here mean to diminish the value and the impact and the hard work that is going into the creation of such statistical projections of supply and demand, both in the United States and worldwide supply but it is hoped that this study will point out to the Secretary the implications and directions of government policy.

Further, we hope the study could give our Secretary the Council's analyses pro and con of the findings that are contained in other recent studies with particular attention being given to some of the differing underlying assumptions that have been made in the several studies that have emanated over the past few years.

The mechanism chosen for preparing those analyses are the writing of a number of papers, each on the various fuel forms. You have in your packets a list of some 23 coincident and concurrent studies underway.

The authors of the papers of those studies are we members of my committee and/are thereby ensuring close coordination of their efforts.

Other members of our committee are preparing a number of papers on policy-oriented topics. You will see that

about the first 15 of those 23 could be better characterized as policy studies than as analytical studies.

Those papers will cover general relationships such as those between energy and employment, environment, the economy, government policies such as taxation, price control and research development and other areas such as research and development, capital availability and import dependency.

We expect to have the working drafts of these papers completed and ready for a general review by our committee during the early part of 1977.

After they are completed we will then be preparing a summary report that covers their content and begins to work on various sections of the outline with which we started.

The individual papers themselves will be used as a volume of Appendices from which we will draw a summary report and through which the Secretary will be given all of the background documents of the Committee that led to that final report.

To assist the Committee in beginning this work in preparation of a summary report, we have established, beginning today, a Report Integration Subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dick Donaldson, Vice-president of Government and Industry Affairs of Sohio.

This small group will also be charged with identifying gaps that may be left between the papers and helping resolve conflicts of view that arise in our committee

HOGVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 around the content of those papers.

Finally, they will be recommending to the committee how, if at all, these papers will lead to a consensus projection of the energy outlook in the United States.

I will be calling the next meeting of our committee in mid-January. Tentatively we believe it can be held on the 14th of January. We will be keeping you informed of our progress.

Our committee should be able to meet the spring,

1977 deadline set by the Interior Department for the completion
of this study.

I'll be sending draft reports on the substance of our work and on the conclusions of the committee in time for deliberations by you as members of the NPC before we recommend to you the adoption of the final report.

In closing, I would like to thank those members of the Council who have been working with us on the study. They have put extensive time and resources into this project.

Well, I have followed the results of NPC studies for a number of years. It has been my first experience with the actual development of a report.

I have been extremely impressed with dedication of Council members in providing the best advice possible to the Secretary of the Interior in whatever talent, work and time it would take to get that work developed.

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I have been equally impressed by the willingness of many individuals outside our Council membership to work on such a study and to work diligently at it.

At last count, roughly one-third of the over 100 individuals who were directly working on this study are not affiliated with the oil and gas industry. I think such a broad representation will allow us to complete this ambitious project both in a timely fashion and with a balanced approach that can provide the Secretary of the Interior with the best possible response to the request we received from him in August of 1975.

Thank you, John, that completes the progress report on our committee and I would be pleased, too, to respond to questions if there are any on the report.

CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Thank you, Bob, are there any questions?

[No response.]

Well, if not, we will all look forward eagerly,

Bob, to the completion of your report which I think will be a

very important one as far as the Council is concerned.

I would like now to turn to the Executive Director of the Council for a report on the status of Council business.

Mr. Ken BeLieu.

MR. BE LIEU: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would be amiss if I did not take the opportunity mere to thank the members of the Council, particularly

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Bob Sharbaugh and Bill Haynes and the people that worked on the reports because it is always a pleasure and a privilege to be associated with those who are dedicated and who well know their business.

I don't have much for you today.

Last time I reported on the status of the lawsuit.

At the last Council meeting I indicated that

District Judge Pratt dismissed the complaint brought by

Senators Metcalfe and Brown which sought to enjoin the Council's activities because of alleged non-compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

These Plaintiffs alleged in essence the Council is not fairly balanced or reasonably representative and that its advice is inappropriately influenced by special interests.

Judge Pratt held that neither Plaintiff had standing to bring the lawsuit.

Then on September 15 of this year, the United States
Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a three-judge
panel, heard oral argument in this case which focused on
whether the Senator and Mr. Brown had standing to make such a
complaint.

Following the oral argument, the court took the case under advisement.

Now, it is not possible to estimate when a

decision may be expected, although normally when the courts Ĺ issue an opinion it may be several months following the date of oral argument. So that brings us up to date, such as it is, on the law case. Mr. Chairman, I would also be amiss if I did not 6 thank the staff of the Council for their work this year. It has been a privilege to work with you, too. 8 9CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Thank you very much, Ken. I would like now to call on Jack Abernathy, Chair-10 man of the Finance Committee. 11 Jack. MR. ABERNATHY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 12 Your Finance Committee met yesterday on the 8th of 13 December as the last in the series of several formal and informal meetings during the past year. The full dress committee reviewed the administrative 16 and financial procedures of the Council and I am pleased to make this report today for two reasons, the The first one, of course, is after five years in the 19 rather hot seat as Chairman of the Committee, this report will be my swan song, Mr. Chairman. I am also a lame duck along with you, I anticipate the new Chairman will appoint my 23 successor to this position and actually, of course, I will be

lad to give him any advice or support I can.

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Now, the second is -- the reason I am glad to make this report is that the financial condition of the Council is and continues excellent.

In our deliberations yesterday the Committee thoroughly reviewed the Council's administrative procedures, its staff organization, its expenditures for the first six months of the fiscal year 1977 -- 1976/77 and its current financial investment program of the funds available for temporary investment.

We find in sequence that the administrative procedures are in accord with sound business practice. We had a meeting -- the Finance Committee did -- had a meeting with the auditors. We reviewed the management letter of the auditing firm and we found that great progress had been made.

The auditing firm gave us a clean bill of health.

It was very gratifying.

Mr. BeLieu continues to run a tight ship. Expenditures are will within authorized budget limits.

The staff has been trimmed down to a lean, effective and professional unit. In fact, it has been reduced from 32 in October of '74 to 19 now.

Reserve funds are being invested so as to earn maximum interest for the Council benefit.

Now, we do have one administrative problem. It is a minor one but one which relates to something which had been said earlier by the Secretary.

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Currently, our charter and membership appointments are renewed on a calendar year basis. That is, from the first of January till the 31st of December.

However, historically, our finances have been -- up to now -- have been conducted on a fiscal year basis from the first of January till the 30th of June the following year.

Now, it seems desirable to have the charter, the membership and the financial periods in coincidence timewise. 10 | Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the Finance Committee recommends that effective January 1st, 1977, the Council's financial period be changed to a calendar year basis rather than a fiscal year basis than as has historically been followed.

Now, since the current fiscal year overlaps the first six months of the calendar year, we will have to generate additional funds to continue operations during the second half of calendar year 1977 -- that is, July through December.

In other words, our funds were raised for the period ending June 30th.

At this time we really can't forecast accurately -we don't know what the new administration will wish or anything of that nature. We have no way of forecasting accurately what future requirements will be placed on the Council during this six months' period -- I mean, during the six months beginning July 1st, 1977.

However, we have given considerable thought to it and we hope, a careful analysis of current and past expenditures. The Committee, using its best judgment, recommends using adoption of a six months' extension to the currently-approved budget which would amount to \$544,000. That would be to cover the period July 1st-December 30th with the understanding on the part of yourself and the Council and others that that is a controlled estimate.

We really don't know what to anticipate. We do know that that will take care of the ongoing expenditures, the fixed expenditures of the Council, the overhead, the administration and all and leave enough of a margin to handle a reasonable workload in that period.

This amount, when added to the balance of funds remaining in the second half of the fiscal year budget would result in a calendar year '77 budget of \$1million, 100,000 if we were starting over on January 1st.

Now, this represents a reduction of some \$70,000 from the \$1 million 170,000 budget which was approved for the current fiscal year.

It also represents -- it is about \$200,000 less than the \$1,3 million spent a couple of years ago.

Mr. Chairman, the Finance Committee recommends that the membership approve a \$544,000 extension for the currently-approved fiscal year 1977 budget so as to enable the Council to

change its financial period to a calendar year basis. I therefore move that the Council adopt this report 2 I might make one more comment before I am seated. 3 It is not the intention of the Finance Committee, so far as I understand it, to solicit funds for this third half of the current fiscal year -- if we can put it that way -at this time. That solicitation will come along in May or June and the Finance Committee at that time may find it necessary to recommend to you some, we hope, relatively minor adjustments in this budget but this, at least, will get the ball rolling 10 towards a calendar year basis rather than a fiscal year basis 11 so, again, I move that you, the Council, adopt this report along with the recommendation of a \$544,000 budget for the second 13 half of calendar year 1977. 14 Thank you. 15CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: Thank you very much, 16 Mr. Abernathy. 17 Is there a second to the motion? 18 [The motion is seconded.] 19 Is there any question or discussion of this 20 recommendation? 21 If not, those in favor of adopting the recommendation 22of the Finance Committee will please signify by saying Aye. 23 [There is a chorus of Ayes.] 24

Opposed?

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unanimously]

[There is no opposition and the motion is carried

Carried.

Thank you very much.

Jack, let me compliment you and your committee for the really great work that you have done in supervising the finances of the Council and in saying so, I don't want to exclude the work that was done by Mr. BeLieu and his associates and members of the staff.

I think together you have done a great job and I don't know whether it slipped past you in the audience or not but Jack did remind you that we, in this time of inflation, have been able to cut the budget of the expenditures of the Council by some \$200,000 over the last several years on an annual basis.

Now I would like to call on Carol M. Bennett,

Chairman of the Nominating Committee who will propose for you

consideration of the membership of the Agenda and the Appointment

Committees as well as the officers of the Council for the

calendar year 1977.

Carol.

MR. BENNETT: Mr. Chairman, your Nominating Committee, composed of Jake Hamon, Frank Ikard, Dean McGee, Charlie Spahr and myself, in accordance with Article V of the Articles of Organization, recommend the following:

As Chairman, Collis P. Chandler, Jr.

As Vice-Chairman, Charles H. Murphy, Jr. 1 For the Agenda Committee, Carrol Bennett, $\mathbf{2}$ Maurice Granville, John Miller, Kenneth Montague, R.L. O'Shields, Robert Sellers, Edgar Speer, Elvis J. Stahr and Rawleigh Warner, Jr. For the Appointment Committee, Howard Blauvelt, 6 Mary Hudson, George Jandacek, John M. Kelly, Thomas Kimball, Harold McClure, Jr., John R. McMillan, W. F. Martin, John S. Shaw, Jr. and Robert E. Yancy, with Harold E. Berg as chairman. I don't know that I mentioned Bill Haynes as 10 chairman of the Agenda Committee. 11 The terms of office of these individuals begin at 12 the close of this session. 13 Mr. Chairman, this completes the report of the 14 Nominating Committee and I move that the Council elect the 15 full slate. 16 CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: All right, is there a second 17 to these nominations? 18 [The motion is seconded.] 19 Is there any question or comment? 20 [No response.] 21Is anybody unhappy about not being named to 22 committee? 23 [Laughter.] 24 If there is no question or discussion, may those in

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favor of this recommendation please signify by saying Aye? 1 [There is a chorus of Ayes.] 2 Opposed? 3 [There is no opposition and the motion is carried 4 unanimousely.] Carried. 6And now I think it is appropriate to call on our 7 newly-elected Chairman, Mr. Collis P. Chandler. Collis. 9 [Applause.] 10 MR. CHANDLER: Thank you very much, John. 11 Gentlemen, you honor me. 12 Along with you, I am proud to play a part in the 13 Council's work with our government. I'll do my best. 14 Thank you for your trust. 15 [Applause.] 16 CHAIRMAN SWERINGEN: And now ladies and gentlemen, 17 if there is no further business to be brought before the 18 Council this morning, the Chair will entertain a motion to 19 adjourn. 20 Mr. Chairman, just a minute. MR. ABERNATHY: 21 I think we all ought to adjourn with a rising vote 22 of thanks to our chairman. He has had a hard job and a tough 23 time. 24 [Council members all rise and applaud.] 25

CHAIRMAN SWEARINGEN: It has been a great pleasure for me to serve as Chairman of the Council. Thank you all for your cooperation and assistance. The meeting is adjourned. [Whereupon, at 10:15 o'clock a.m., the meeting was adjourned.]

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